

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON : : : : Editor

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class matter.  
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Subscription Rates:  
Per Month.....\$ .35 Per Month, Foreign.....\$ .35  
Per Year.....\$3.00 Per Year, Foreign.....\$4.00  
Payable Invariably in Advance.  
CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : OCTOBER 30

## CANDIDATES AND THE FRONTAGE TAX

The Star-Bulletin calls attention to the fact that Charles N. Arnold of Ewa, candidate for supervisor on the Republican ticket, is another who is not afraid to face the frontage tax issue, knowing that only by the enforcement of this system of street improvement can Honolulu ever expect to have an adequate road system. "Arnold has let no opportunity pass to explain the workings of this plan, simply, forcibly and convincingly to the voters," says the Star-Bulletin, which statement we are glad to republish. The Advertiser, in mentioning Messrs. Logan and Larsen as two who have notably faced this issue, did not intend to intimate that they are the only two who are out for sane progress. This morning we present Ben Hollinger as another "district improvement" advocate, while Jim Quinn has always favored this plan, since he served as chairman of one road committee and knows what little real work can be done with the available revenues. Candidate Ahia is yet to be heard from.

## THIS WAR'S TREMENDOUS ARTILLERY

To the rumors that the Krupp works at Essen are building 56-centimeter guns, has now been added another—the claim that the same plant is turning out 56-centimeter pieces. While it is hard to believe this, it must be borne in mind that a siege piece of 42 centimeters, the existence of which was doubted before the war, has become a convincing reality, as has also the Austrian 30.5-centimeter piece, which even after the outbreak of the war was looked upon as the object of a very interesting fable.

To be sure a 30.5-centimeter (about 12-inch) gun was not in itself a novelty. But that the Austrians would be able to make such a piece mobile for field purposes was thought out of the question. The same process of reasoning was applied to the German 42-centimeter or 16½-inch guns. A mathematical relation of cause and effect, in this instance, the ability of steel to withstand the shock of the propelling explosion, and the weight which such a machine of destruction would have, led to the conclusion that a 16½-inch gun while possible could not be transported easily enough to permit its use in the field. Nevertheless, it was shown that, though the German 42-centimeter gun weighs about twenty-six tons, transportation difficulties had been overcome largely with the aid of motor traction and other devices.

Since the increase in weight of a 56-centimeter, or 22-inch gun over a 42-centimeter gun would not be very great, and since the increase in a 60-centimeter or 23½-inch gun over a 22-inch would be an almost negligible quantity, the existence of such pieces need not be doubted in this respect. If it is possible to move over ordinary roads and across soft fields a 26-ton piece, it is not unreasonable to expect that a gun weighing thirty-five tons would offer no new transportation problems. The case is one of increase in motive power instead of new aspects in transportation.

No attention need be paid to popular rumors making the rounds in Germany that the new pieces are designed to bombard the English coast from the coast of France. The extreme flight of the sixteen and a half inch shell has recently been given as about twelve kilometers for the "krumbahn" or high trajectory pieces, and sixteen kilometers for those having a flatter course. Since the increase in calibre from sixteen and a half to twenty-three and a half does not necessarily mean a proportionate lengthening of range, it is not at all likely that the English coast cities opposite Calais and other channel points will make the acquaintance of the "Brummers"—as the Germans have come to call their large siege pieces.

The 56-centimeter and 60-centimeter pieces, should they actually exist would find their uses, and these, as more or less well-informed circles here assert, would consist of arming some naval base on the channel which the Germans hope to establish during the course of this war. It is maintained that Calais has been decided upon as the best locality for such a base, and that the great activity in the Krupp works is in a measure due to this.

There is an authentic report that in this establishment over 46,000 men are busy day and night turning out war material. While a large percentage of this force must be employed in supplying current demands of ammunition for the field pieces and replacing losses in this arm, it is only reasonable to assume that this huge force could in part be employed in the making of new and larger "Brummers." That the works are turning out new additions to the 42-centimeter equipment is known, for only a few days ago six new pieces of this class were taken to the vicinity of Antwerp.

It is of some interest to know with what the French oppose these heavy pieces. According to an article in the Berliner Lokal Anzeiger of September 28, the French use a 27-centimeter mortar—meter gun of older pattern. To facilitate comparison, the Austrian, 150-millimeter flat trajectory gun. In addition there is a 138-millimeter gun of older pattern. To facilitate comparison, the Austrian French and German equipments are given in a table of millimeters:

Austrian motor-battery piece	305	millimeters
German siege mortars and howitzers	420	"
French mortar	270	"
French flat trajectory piece, heavy	150	"
French flat trajectory piece, lighter	120	"
French fortress piece, old type	138	"
German piece said to be in course of manufacture	560	"
Second German piece said to be in course of manufacture	600	"

As already stated, the 56-centimeter and 60-centimeter pieces of the Germans have still to prove their existence, but the rumors concerning them are too persistent to be ignored, especially when it is remembered that even the 42-centimeter piece was looked up as a myth until it was brought into action at Liege and other points.

Between the French mortar of 27-centimeter caliber and the German 42-centimeter there is a difference of fifteen centimeters, while between the much-heralded 56-centimeter gun and the original "Brummer" there is one of only fourteen centimeters. It must be admitted that in view of these proportions even a 60-centimeter gun seems possible enough. But whether or not the Germans are actually building such a piece has for the time being no bearing on the fact that their heavy artillery has been a surprise to the armies of the Allies and that a few additional caliber inches must be to the Krupp works merely a matter of mechanical detail in view of what was achieved in the building of the 42-centimeter "Brummer."

## IS EFFICIENCY ONLY A JOKE?

Honolulu, during the past two or three years, has been almost surfeited with talk of efficiency, business methods and economy in the handling of the county's business, yet today the community faces the most reckless disregard of all rules of efficiency, business methods and economy in the carrying on of the city's business that it has known at any time in its history. Not only have the members of the present city government squandered every cent they have been able to get their hands on, but they have reached into the future and already spent practically the entire revenue of the city for the balance of the year. In this they are having the co-operation of City Treasurer McCarthy, who hopes to be territorial treasurer in a few days, and who is already figuring on using his territorial position to further the rank politics of the supervisors.

Governor Pinkham has not yet signed Colonel McCarthy's commission as territorial treasurer. In view of the first use to which he says he intends to use that office, it would be a good move on the part of the Governor to select some other man for the job. It is not too late to make a change.

## A MODERN ALABAMA.

The German cruiser Emden bids fair to become the Alabama of this war, unless her career is promptly checked by a British cruiser. Starting from the China station, she boldly ventured into the Bay of Bengal on September 13, after having completely disappeared from view for six weeks. Between September 10 and 14 she captured seven and sank six British merchantmen of considerable tonnage, several of them bound for the United States. On September 22 she shelled Madras, where she apparently destroyed either a couple of oil tanks on shore or tank steamers. On the twenty-fourth, she was at Pondicherry, and early in the present month there came the further news that she had sunk four more British steamers and captured the collier Bursk, the latter doubtless an extremely welcome prize. From several of these vessels she took provisions and coal so that, if she is not wasting her shells in sinking her prizes, she is as well off as when the war began. On Wednesday word came of her most daring effort, when, disguised as a Japanese cruiser, she sailed boldly into the Strait of Malacca and sank a Russian cruiser and a French destroyer before they could come into action. Meanwhile, she is not only in a position to do great damage to British shipping, but may even break in on the line of transports from Calcutta carrying East Indian troops to France. She has already, it is said, brought about the closing of the entrance to Calcutta, and must have caused vigorous remonstrances from the British admiralty to reach the commanding officers in the Indian ocean.

The chase of the Emden should be of special interest if only because of general wonder as to whether the feat of the Alabama can be repeated after fifty years. Undoubtedly the Emden has the heels of most, if not all, of the British ships in Indian waters, for she makes twenty-four knots and is one of Germany's finest armored cruisers. Her speed must decrease, however, the longer she is kept from docking.

There are, of course, far more British warships available for the chase than there were Federal ships for the pursuit of the Alabama. None the less, searching for a ship in a body of water like the Indian ocean is no easier than a hunt for a needle in a haystack. This is evidenced by the fact that not a single one of the dozen loose German cruisers, either in the Atlantic or the Pacific, has been caught by the British. Somehow or other, by skillful work, they have kept the seas, with no coaling stations or colonies to run into—at least, on the Atlantic. Yet they have been provisioned and coaled.

It must be said, however, that they have not individually created as much havoc as had been expected, when one considers the vast Russian, French and English traffic of the high seas, of which so much was caught unawares by the sudden outbreak of war. It is interesting to recall that the Alabama was a boat of only 1,040 tons, 210 feet long, with 300 horsepower and stowage for only 350 tons of coal, with a speed under steam alone of twelve knots—a dwarf ship beside the Emden, with her 3,500 tons, her 15,000 horsepower, her armored sides and her wireless to help her. Yet, with British aid, the Alabama kept the seas for twenty-two months, cruising all over the world and accounting for Northern merchantmen and their cargoes valued at \$7,050,293.76.

## HAWAII AWHEEL

During the year ending June 30, American manufacturers of automobiles shipped seven hundred and one machines to Hawaii, two for every week day of the year. This is nearly three times as many as were shipped to Europe for sale, more than twice as many as were exported to the rest of North America, nearly ten times as many as were exported to South America, twenty-three times as many as were exported to Asia, more than six times as many as were shipped for sale to Oceania and forty-three times as many as were shipped to Africa. All exports to foreign countries of American automobiles show a total for the year of 7784 machines, valued at \$1,181,611. Exports for the year to Hawaii show a total of 701 machines, valued at \$841,458. "Hawaii Awheel" is not a bad description of the conditions shown in these government statistics.

## PORTUGAL A BELATED ENTRY

Portugal is the oldest and was until 1905 the only ally of Great Britain. Under the terms of the treaty of alliance in case of war both parties agree to assist each other with arms, men and ammunition when required. Announcement that Portugal is sending troops into France means that Kitchener is drawing assistance from every possible quarter. In going into the war Portugal stakes the fate of its "colonial empire," for should Germany be victorious the flag of Portugal will be seen no more over government houses in Africa and Asia.

The peace strength of Portugal's army is thirty thousand men. It is probable her first quota to the allied army will be ten thousand.

## THE PASSING HOUR

In an address before citizens of another town, a banker resident of a town which a few years ago voted out the saloons presented this telling argument for prohibition: "Liquor men," he said, "often contended that if we voted our town dry grass would grow in our streets. That prediction has come true—at least in part. Grass has actually overgrown one of our streets—the street that leads to the jail."

Fourth district Republicans can very well afford to be "straight ticket" men this year, so far as the county ticket and the representative ticket are concerned. The party nominees in these are far above the average and deserve undivided support.

Some idea of the size of the army which Russia is able to put into the field is afforded in the fact that the number of musicians in the Russian military bands is greater than the number of men of all ranks in the United States regular army.

The worst thing about the kind of politics the Democrats are playing is the fact that they do not seem to be ashamed of it.

## ADDITIONAL WIRELESS

(Continued From Page One)

## Germans Taking Many Prisoners

BERLIN, October 30.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless).—"In the northeastern theater of the war our attacks have been progressing favorably for the past three weeks," says an official statement. "During that period we have taken Russian prisoners to the number of 13,500, with thirty cannons and thirty-nine machine guns."

## Teuton Corps In Full Retreat

WASHINGTON, October 30.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless).—"An official despatch to the Russian embassy, given out last night, states that all the German army corps on the left bank of the Vistula in Poland, are in full retreat, pursued and harassed by the Russians."

The French embassy here says it has information that the Germans continue to retreat before the Russians, losing many prisoners and much ammunition.

## ALLIES' RESOURCES GREATER

LONDON, October 29.—The vast resources of the Allies are now beginning to tell in the hardfought European campaign.

Berlin admits the reverses sustained by her forces in the east. The German government is silent concerning the situation in Flanders, Belgium, but all advices indicate that the Germans are farther from the coast than when the battle began.

The British expeditionary force that has been landed on the Continent is merely an advance guard of the army of 1,500,000 which is to be ready next spring.

The 8,000,000 soldiers that Russia has put out and is organizing now enable her to hold vast reserves behind each army. By this method the Czar's officers can keep fresh troops continuously at the front.

## Times Replies To Zeitung

The Times' military correspondent, replying to The Frankfurter Zeitung's statement that Great Britain was unable to raise more than 600,000 troops says:

"We have at the present moment exactly double that number, namely, 1,200,000 men, and the number grows almost faster than we can cope with. This is only the beginning."

"It is our way, as well as that of America, to begin to raise our arms after war breaks out and to go on raising them until ultimate ends are achieved. With 1,200,000 men at home, the army in the fields and the hundreds of thousands forming in India, Canada, Australia and elsewhere, are merely the nucleus upon which other armies will eventually be built."

"It is only a question of time. It stands to reason that an Empire of 400,000,000 can never lack men. This war for us has hardly begun. We have sent merely an advance guard into France. In the spring the remainder of the advance guard will follow and somewhere toward the end of 1915 the main body will begin to come within view."

"We are sorry for the Allies that we are even slower than Russia in making our weight felt, but a year or so hence, when the Allies need a rest, we shall be in a position to make good war."

"Nothing can arrest the steadily ascending figures of our army. Their cost is of little account, since Germany will ultimately have to pay—in territory as well as money."

"Imagine things at their worst. Imagine the last Cossack on the Urals and the last French doorkeeper evicted from Bordeaux. Then we would begin a maritime war against Germany and still be no worse off than when we began war against Napoleon."

## CROWN PRINCE BADLY HURT

ROME, October 30.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless).—"A report has reached here that the German Crown Prince has been seriously wounded in the fighting before Verdun."

## RUSSIA LOSES MANY SAILORS

TOKIO, October 30.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless).—"In the fighting on Thursday at Penang, when the Russian cruiser Jemchug was sunk by the German cruiser Emden, the Russian loss was eighty-four seamen killed."

## GERMANY IS BUYING HORSES

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, October 30.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless).—"The German government is reported to be offering, through local agents, six hundred dollars a head for horses delivered in Germany."

British, French and Russian agents are buying 20,000 additional horses here at \$270 for use in the European war zone.

## ZEPPELINS PASS OVER HASSELT

HASSELT, Belgium, October 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless).—"Eight German military Zeppelins have passed here, westward bound in the direction of Brussels and Antwerp."

## MINE SINKS A SWEDISH SHIP

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, October 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless).—"The Swedish steamer Ormen has struck a mine in the North Sea, five days ago as a result of the explosion."

## CARGO OF COPPER IS SEIZED

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless).—"Four copper companies interested in the cargo of the Italian steamer San Giovanni Regina di Italia have protested to the state department against the seizure of the steamer by a British war vessel. The San Giovanni is carrying American copper consigned to Italian ports."

## NEUTRALITY 'OUTLAWS' HELD

SAN DIEGO, October 30.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless).—"Charged with violating the neutrality laws of Mexico, Harry Vondenburg, former captain of detectives at San Diego, has been arrested at Alamo, Lower California. Others arrested with the former detective are a German wireless operator and two assistants."

The arrests were made at the request of the British consul at Ensenada, who alleges that German ships are being kept informed of the localities of the British cruisers.

An entire wireless plant and equipment have been confiscated by the Mexican authorities.

CAVALRY OFFICER LOSES  
TEN FILES LINEAL RANK

WASHINGTON, October 30.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless).—"Capt. Warren Dean of the Fifteenth Cavalry has been found guilty by a court martial of carelessness in his accounts. He has been sentenced to a reduction of ten files lineal rank."

WASHINGTON, October 30.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless).—"Official reports received here state that General Carranza has an army of ten thousand men concentrated at Leon, ready to move against Villa should the latter be preferred in the convention at Aguascalientes and the conditions attached to Carranza's resignation be refused."

JAPAN IS SATISFIED  
WITH GEIER'S STATUS

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless).—"The state department has been assured that Japan is confident the United States will take proper action regarding the German cruiser Geier, now undergoing repairs at Honolulu. No protests have been officially made here against the stay of the Geier in Honolulu and no questions asked as to what Uncle Sam is going to do."

Governor Pinkham appointed J. B. Olepan yesterday as one of the inspectors of election of the seventeenth precinct of the fifth district—Watertown—vice Charles A. Willis, resigned.

PRICES AGAIN FALL  
BUT LUCK HOLDS

With Daily Declines and Few Buyers Missouri Lands Cargo At 3.89

Alexander & Baldwin received the following cablegram from their New York office yesterday:

"There was a sale of 96 cent yesterday that affects the basis of Hawaiian sugars at 3.64."

"Cubas for delivery New York in store. Warner was the buyer."

"Holders of raws are asking 3.81 market weak."

"Decline is hardly checked yet—there are no buyers in the market."

"Holders of raws are now asking but 3.51."

The Missouriian with her cargo of 5108 tons arrived at Delaware Breakwater Tuesday night and therefore gets in on the 3.89 price. This arrival leaves only 6700 tons of sugar to arrive to complete the Sugar Factors 1914 contract. Of this amount about 1750 tons is still to ship. Other sugars not handled by the Factors will bring the balance of crop up to about 9000 tons.

The only adobe for the Virginian cargo which left Hilo for New York, October 23, and the bark Annie Johnson which sailed from Mahukona for San Francisco the same date. If it could all be collected into one cargo the plantation remnants still on hand would only make one good ship load. However, it must be remembered that some of the Kan and Kohala plantations are still grinding and the crop is not all in.

LIEUTENANT DAVIES  
DIES VICTIM OF WAR

Advices received here yesterday by E. M. Swanzy, stated that Lieut. Harry L. Davies, youngest son of the late Theodore H. Davies, founder of the firm bearing his name, died in London on October 26 as the result of wounds which he received while fighting for his colors at the battle-front in Europe.

The first cable that Mr. Swanzy received stated that the late Lieutenant Davies had met with serious injuries. Following this cable, another one was received announcing the young man's death. No detail as to what engagement the young man was in was stated.

Harry L. Davies was born in Honolulu in 1885. In his early youth he left with his parents for England, where he had since made his home. He joined the Royal Horse Artillery when twenty years of age and rose to the rank of first lieutenant. He is survived by two brothers, T. Clive Davies and George Davies, both of whom are in London.

WARSHIP AND MARINES  
ARE ORDERED TO HAITI

WASHINGTON, October 30.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless).—"The United States transport Hancock, carrying a regiment of marines, and the battleship Kansas have been ordered immediately to Port au Prince, Hayti, which is threatened by the Haytian revolutionists and where American interests and lives are endangered."

MANIFESTS OF SHIPS  
WILL BE KEPT SECRET

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless).—"Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo today issued orders to all U. S. collectors of customs to withhold from the public all the manifests of vessels leaving port until 30 days after their clearance. It is stated that belligerents at sea have been receiving valuable information from learning what was in the manifest."

PRESIDENT MAY CLOSE  
COLORADO COAL MINES

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless).—"President Wilson is seriously considering whether or not he has power to close the Colorado coal mines around which labor wars have been raging. The operators have refused offers of federal mediation, though the miners have accepted the offer."

WELL KNOWN MINISTER  
AT WAR AS CHAPLAIN

From far-away Nova Scotia, a minister well known in Honolulu, Rev. Dr. John Pringle, has offered his services to England as a chaplain, and his offer has been accepted. He is a cousin of George C. Ipeo of Honolulu, and has been here for brief visits himself.

Doctor Pringle was the pastor of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church of Sydney, Nova Scotia. When the war broke out he offered his services with the Canadian overseas contingent, and a little later he received notification that his offer had been accepted.

After consulting and getting permission from his congregation, he left for Valenciennes, and probably by this time he is in the thick of battle.